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CONSTITUTION OF ORGANISMS

ANIMALS AND PLANTS

CAUSES OF DISEASES

WHICH AFFECT THEM

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CAPTIONS FOR THE PLATES

CAPTIONS OF THE PLATES

Plate I. - Photographs of a section of the radicle of a germinating bean, approximately 10 mm long. Fig. 1, magnification 335, cortical zone, middle region. Fig. 2, 3, magnification 750, cortical cells. Fig. 4, 5, magnification 750. Fig. 6, 7, magnification 1100, cortical cells. 12% formalin Ringer's liquid fixation for 62 hours. Ferric hematox. col.

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Plate LXXI. - Sections of cowpox pustules on the upper lip of a rabbit (magnification 100). - Figs. 1 to 4 show the destruction of the dermis by the mycelium and conidia; Fig. 5 shows the invasion of the subcutaneous connective tissue.

Plate LXXII. - Sections of cowpox pustules. Figs. 1, 6 (magn. 610). Figs. 2 to 5 (magn. 550), mycelium and conidia of the hyphomycete agent of smallpox in the dermis of the rabbit lip. Two conidia with their arcuate pedicles are visible in Figure 2, at I. 13 and M. 11. Numerous other conidia with their pedicles are visible in Figure 4, at points B. 5, E. 6, F. G. 4, G. 2, F. 7, etc. Figure 6 shows, enlarged, part G. H. 2, G. H. 3 of Figure 3 of Plate 71; in the empty space of the destroyed dermis, only the mycelium of the variolizing agent remains with a few conidia.

Plate LXXIII. - Dissociated chickenpox scabs (320 gr.). The contents of the figures are entirely made up of conidia of the hyphomycete that causes chickenpox and their pedicles, most often arched like those of smallpox, or straight, or short, and dilated at the base; some bear their conidium. - Examine with a strong magnifying glass.

Plate LXXIV. - Constituent elements of blood (610 gr.). - Figs. 1 and 2, elements of a guinea pig blood clot crushed between two glass slides. - Figs. 3 and 4, filaments of Bacterium coli in the white flasks developed in a solution of horse blood fibrinogen. - Fig Fig. 5, Bacilli and mycelium of Bacterium coli grown in a white flake of fibrinogen solution of coagulating horse blood. Fig. 6, Bacillary cocci (fibrinferment, top of the figure) from oxalated dog blood. Fig. 7, Agglutinated platelet mass from oxalated dog blood. Fig. 8, Normal bacillary elements of Bacterium coli from dog blood and its filamentous form in Fig. 9. - Figs. 10 to 13 and Fig. 4, upper left corner, Mononuclear and germinal masses of Bacterium coli from dog blood.

Plate LXXV. - Photographs of nuclei from a 12 mm long section of a bean radicle, from the meristem region to the middle region, and in various states of multiplication or evolution (1100g). Col. by the Feulgen nucleal reaction.

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